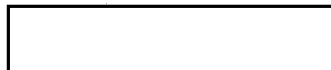


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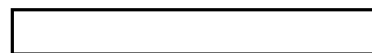
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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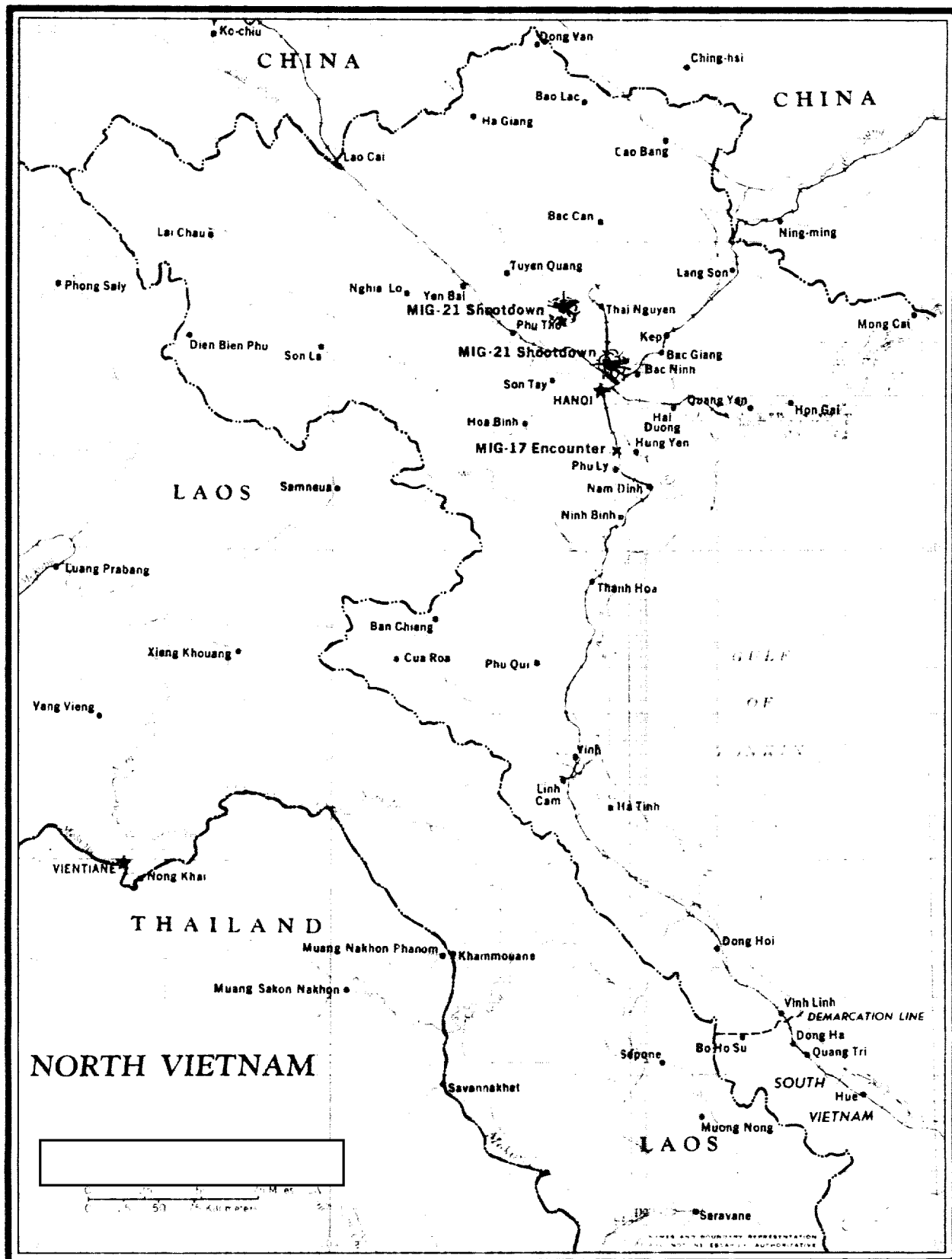
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

15 July 1966

*Vietnam: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

Military Developments in North Vietnam: North Vietnam lost two more of its supersonic MIG-21 Fishbeds in air engagements with US F-4C Phantom jets on 14 July. US pilots now have downed a total of 18 North Vietnamese fighter aircraft, three of which have been MIG-21s.

The Communist MIGs made two separate attacks on the same flight of US jets--one attack about 12 miles north of Hanoi, and the other about 33 miles northwest of Hanoi a few moments later. In both cases, the MIGs were downed by Sidewinder air-to-air missiles. No US aircraft were lost in these engagements.

In a separate incident 50 miles southeast of Hanoi, however, three Navy F-8E Crusaders exchanged fire with two MIG-17 Frescos, and planes from both sides were damaged by gunfire. One US pilot abandoned his plane en route back to Da Nang and was successfully rescued.

[Political Developments in South Vietnam: Former I Corps Commander General Thi has apparently been given permission by the Ky government to leave for the United States.]

[Deputy Premier Co reportedly advised Thi on 12 July that he would not be required to serve the remainder of his 60-day confinement sentence, adding that he was free to depart for the US at any time. Thi is reported to be giving the offer serious consideration. US observers feel that Thi and his associates envisage his ultimate return to Vietnam to occupy a position of political or military importance.]

(continued)

Military Developments in South Vietnam: No significant contact has been reported during the past 24 hours in any of the 26 battalion-size or larger allied military operations which are currently in progress.

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Somali-Kenya Guerrilla-Training Camps



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Somalia-Kenya: New and larger clashes between Kenyan military units and ethnic Somali guerrillas in northeast Kenya seem likely.

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[redacted] by the end of June the Somali National Army had trained over 1,200 Somalis from Kenya at two bases near the border and planned to train more. The guerrillas were being equipped with rifles, automatic weapons, and explosives. Soviet deliveries of military equipment to the Somali Army are apparently permitting the release of older arms to the guerrillas.]

Mogadiscio, which wants to absorb the Somali-inhabited territories beyond its present borders, has been stepping up guerrilla activity in northeastern Kenya during the past two months. Guerrilla attacks on military units, outposts, and bridges have demonstrated an improved capability and greater aggressiveness.

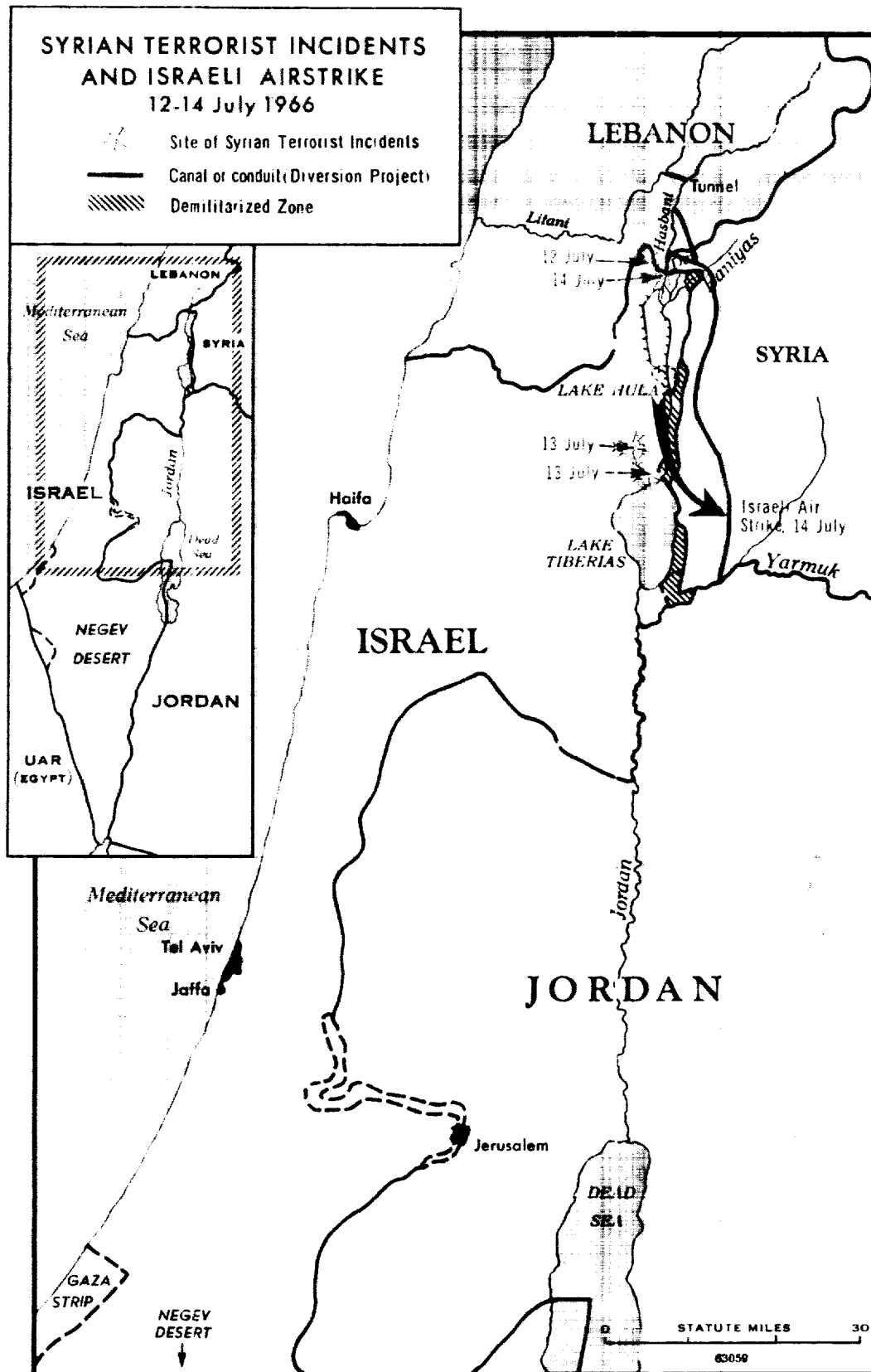
Nairobi has responded by adopting an increasingly bellicose stand and is undertaking new and tough measures to stamp out the Somali insurgency. In late June, Nairobi prohibited Somali citizens and airline flights transiting Somalia from entering Kenya. It also severed commercial relations with Somalia. [It is now trying to register and screen Somali tribesmen in the northeastern area and establish a 15-mile cleared zone along the Kenyan side of the border. Kenyan military units have apparently been given the right of "hot pursuit" across the border.]

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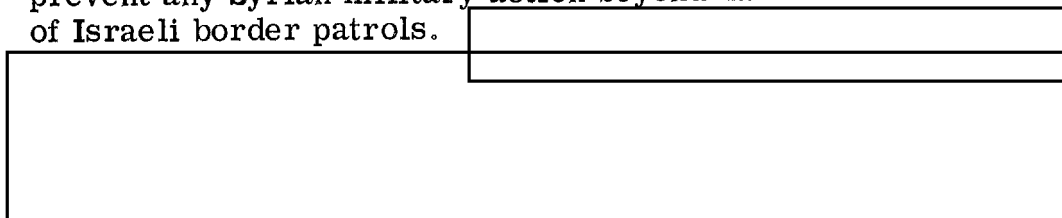
Israel-Syria: There has been no indication of Syrian preparations for a serious military response to yesterday's Israeli air strike against Syrian targets.

The Israeli attack was in retaliation for four border incidents between 12 and 14 July, in one of which two Israelis were killed. Israeli planes destroyed equipment at the site of the Arab water diversion project in the area of Lake Tiberias, attacked an antiaircraft battery, and downed one of four Syrian MIGs which attempted to engage them.

The Israelis blame the Fatah terrorist organization and the Syrian authorities for these recent incidents. In the past the Israelis have made reprisal raids against alleged Fatah bases in Lebanon and Jordan, whose governments oppose the terrorist operations. This is the first time that Fatah actions have drawn Israeli retaliation against Syria, whose government has long supported the terrorists by providing training facilities and a propaganda outlet.

Israel's obvious military strength will probably prevent any Syrian military action beyond harassment of Israeli border patrols.

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Dominican Republic: [Dominican extremists are returning from Communist China following guerrilla warfare training and political orientation.]

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[redacted] six members of the pro-Communist 14th of June Revolutionary Movement (MR-1J4) returned from China in May after six months of political and military training which included guerrilla warfare courses in mountainous areas. Other members active in labor and women's organizations have been given orientation trips to China.]

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[The MR-1J4 began as an anti-Trujillo movement and later with the backing of the Castro regime in Cuba, became dedicated to violent revolution. Since failure of an inept MR-1J4 rural guerrilla campaign in late 1963, the Cuban regime has followed a more cautious policy toward Dominican revolutionaries.]

[By 1964, leading MR-1J4 members began traveling to Peking and it now appears that Communist China started subsidizing the group on a regular basis that year. The ability of the MR-1J4 to make effective use of such foreign support depends on many factors, among them the organization's lack of able leaders and the present disinclination of the Dominican peasant to support an insurgency movement.]

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NOTES

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[REDACTED]

West Germany: Chancellor Erhard will be under strong pressure to produce results in both domestic and foreign policy in the next few months to counter the effects of his party's defeat in the recent election in North Rhine - Westphalia. [The US Embassy in Bonn believes that] the chancellor's weakened position *may* [will] allow him less leeway in foreign policy matters. In his meeting with De Gaulle next week, Erhard will be most eager to achieve some favorable results. The same will be true of his visit to Washington later this summer [where he hopes for a resolution of the controversial troop offset question.] [REDACTED]

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The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

Special Assistants to the President

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U. S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Administrator

The Atomic Energy Commission

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The National Security Agency

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The United States Information Agency

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